

Charges for transportation, depreciation, overhead and similar charges may not be included. Receipts and other cost records for a representative pay period shall be available for inspection by the RA for a period of one year.

§ 655.112 Administrative review and de novo hearing before an administrative law judge.

(a) *Administrative review*—(1) *Consideration*. Whenever an employer has requested an administrative review before an administrative law judge of a decision not to accept for consideration a temporary alien agricultural labor certification application, of the denial of a temporary alien agricultural labor certification, or of a penalty under § 655.110 of this part, the RA shall send a certified copy of the ETA case file to the Chief Administrative Law Judge by means normally assuring next-day delivery. The Chief Administrative Law Judge shall immediately assign an administrative law judge (which may be a panel of such persons designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge from the Board of Alien Labor Certification Appeals established by part 656 of this chapter, but which shall hear and decide the appeal as set forth in this section) to review the record for legal sufficiency. The administrative law judge shall not remand the case and shall not receive additional evidence.

(2) *Decision*. Within five working days after receipt of the case file the administrative law judge shall, on the basis of the written record and after due consideration of any written submissions submitted from the parties involved or *amici curiae*, either affirm, reverse, or modify the RA's denial by written decision. The decision of the administrative law judge shall specify the reasons for the action taken and shall be immediately provided to the employer, RA, the Director, and INS by means normally assuring next-day delivery. The administrative law judge's decision shall be the final decision of the Secretary and no further review shall be given to the temporary alien agricultural labor certification application or the temporary alien agricultural labor certification determination by any DOL official.

(b) *De novo hearing*—(1) *Request for hearing; conduct of hearing*. Whenever an employer has requested a *de novo* hearing before an administrative law judge of a decision not to accept for consideration a temporary alien agricultural labor certification application, of the denial of a temporary alien agricultural labor certification, or of a penalty under § 655.110 of this part, the RA shall send a certified copy of the case file to the Chief Administrative Law Judge by means normally assuring next-day delivery. The Chief Administrative Law Judge shall immediately assign an administrative law judge (which may be a panel of such persons designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge from the Board of Alien Labor Certification Appeals established by part 656 of this chapter, but which shall hear and decide the appeal as set forth in this section) to conduct the *de novo* hearing. The procedures contained in 29 CFR part 18 shall apply to such hearings, except that:

(i) The appeal shall not be considered to be a complaint to which an answer is required,

(ii) The administrative law judge shall ensure that, at the request of the employer, the hearing is scheduled to take place within five working days after the administrative law judge's receipt of the case file, and

(iii) The administrative law judge's decision shall be rendered within ten working days after the hearing.

(2) *Decision*. After a *de novo* hearing, the administrative law judge shall either affirm, reverse, or modify the RA's determination, and the administrative law judge's decision shall be provided immediately to the employer, RA, Director, and INS by means normally assuring next-day delivery. The administrative law judge's decision shall be the final decision of the Secretary, and no further review shall be given to the temporary alien agricultural labor certification application or the temporary alien agricultural labor certification determination by any DOL official.

[52 FR 20507, June 1, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 41876, Aug. 15, 1994]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 43544, July 13, 2000, § 655.112(a)(1) was amended by removing from the first sentence the phrase "of

the denial of the temporary alien agricultural labor certification'' and adding in lieu thereof the phrase ''of the denial of the temporary alien agricultural labor certification, the H-2A petition, or the revocation of an H-2A petition'', effective Nov. 13, 2000. The effective date was delayed until Oct. 1, 2001 at 65 FR 67628, Nov. 13, 2000. The effective date was further delayed until Sept. 27, 2002 at 66 FR 49275, Sept. 27, 2001.

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tem; enforcement of work contracts.

Complaints arising under this subpart may be filed through the Job Service Complaint System, as described in 20 CFR part 658, subpart E. Complaints which involve worker contracts shall be referred by the local office to the Employment Standards Administration for appropriate handling and resolution. See 29 CFR part 501. As part of this process, the Employment Standards Administration may report the results of its investigation to ETA for consideration of employer penalties under § 655.110 of this part or such other action as may be appropriate.

§ 655.114 Revocation of H-2A petition approval.

Determinations to revoke an approved H-2A petition shall be made by the RA in accordance with accordance with the criteria established by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 8 CFR 214.2(h).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 43544, July 13, 2000, § 655.114 was added, effective Nov. 13, 2000. At 65 FR 67628, Nov. 13, 2000, the effective date was delayed until Oct. 1, 2001. The effective date was further delayed until Sept. 27, 2002 at 66 FR 49275, Sept. 27, 2001.

Subpart C—Labor Certification Process for Logging Employment and Non-H-2A Agricultural Employment

SOURCE: 43 FR 10313, Mar. 10, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 655.200 General description of this subpart and definition of terms.

(a) This subpart applies to applications for temporary alien agricultural labor certification filed before June 1, 1987, and to applications for temporary alien labor certification for logging employment.

(b) An employer who desires to use foreign workers for temporary employment must file a temporary labor certification application including a job offer for U.S. workers with a local office of a State employment service agency. The employer should file an application a minimum of 80 days before the estimated date of need for the workers. If filed 80 days before need, sufficient time is allowed for the 60-day recruitment period required by the regulations and a determination by the Regional Administrator (RA) as to the availability of U.S. workers 20 days before the date of need. Shortly after the application has been filed, the RA makes a determination as to whether or not the application has been filed in enough time to recruit U.S. workers and whether or not the job offer for U.S. workers offers wages and working conditions which will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers, as prescribed in the regulations in this subpart. If the application does not meet the regulatory wage and working condition standards, the RA shall deny the temporary labor certification application and offer the employer an administrative-judicial review of the denial by a Department of Labor Hearing Officer. If the application is not timely, the RA has discretion, as set forth in these regulations, to either deny the application or permit the process to proceed reasonably with the employer recruiting U.S. workers upon such terms as will accomplish the purposes of the INA and the INS regulations. Where the application is timely and meets the regulatory standards, the State employment service agency, the employer, and the Department of Labor recruit U.S. workers for 60 days. At the end of the 60 days, the RA grants the temporary labor certification if the RA finds that (1) the employer has not offered foreign workers higher wages or better working conditions (or less restrictions) than that offered to U.S. workers, and (2) U.S. workers are not available for the employer's job opportunities. If the temporary labor certification is denied, the employer may seek an administrative-judicial review of the denial by a Department of Labor Hearing Officer as